



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/765,080	01/17/2001	Prasad Krothappalli	90933/0276049	6777

27498 7590 05/06/2004  
PILLSBURY WINTHROP LLP  
2475 HANOVER STREET  
PALO ALTO, CA 94304-1114

EXAMINER

SALAD, ABDULLAHI ELMI

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2157

DATE MAILED: 05/06/2004

9

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/765,080

Applicant(s)

KROTHAPPALLI ET AL.

Examiner

Salad E Abdullahi

Art Unit

2157

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 June 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                        | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>Z</u> .   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

### DETAILED ACTION

1. This application has been reviewed. Original claims 1-14 are pending. The rejection cited stated below.

#### *Specification*

2. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: the related U.S. patent application serial number is missing (see page 7, lines 5-8).

Appropriate correction is required.

#### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claim 1, 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Jamtgaard et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,430,624[hereinafter Jamtgaard].

As per claim 1 Jamtgaard discloses method for providing an enhanced experience associated with a scripting language (i.e., JavaScript) on a device (information appliance device 15) that does not have the ability to run scripts (see col. 5, lines 40-45), the method comprising:

- executing at an application server (translation server 12) a script (i.e. JavaScript) (see fig. 3, and col. 5, lines 26-45); and

Art Unit: 2157

- sending new information (translated information) based on executing the script to a device(i.e., device 15) (see col. 8, lines 26-46).

As per claim 10, Jamtgaard, discloses an apparatus (i.e., translation server 12) that is to provide an enhanced experience associated with scripting language on a device (i.e., information appliance 15) that does not have the ability to run scripts (see col. 5, lines 40-45), the apparatus comprising:

- a scrip engine (JavaScript proxy engine 102) that is to execute script (see fig. 7 and col. 10, lines 21-33);
- device interface circuitry (the content handler 40 of the translation server 12) that is to send new information (translated information) based on executing the script to a device (see fig. 5, lines 26-46 and col. 7, lines).

As per claim 11, Jamtgaard, discloses the apparatus of claim 10, further comprising service provider interface circuitry that is to receive script (see col. 7, lines 13-22).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 2-6, 8 and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jamtgaard as applied to claims 1 and 10 above, and further in view of Wagner U.S. Patent No. 6,085,224.

As per claim 2, Jamtgaard discloses substantial features of the claimed invention as discussed above with respect to claim 1, including receiving at the server 12 a web page request/URL request from a non-JavaScript enabled device 15, executing a JavaScript and returning translated information to the device 15.

Jamtgaard, is silent regarding: receiving from a device an indication of triggering event. Nonetheless detecting/receiving a triggering event from a device is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to Jamtgaard's system as evidenced by Wagner. Wagner discloses a method for detecting or receiving a triggering event and determining whether an action should be generated and if so processing the detected triggering event (see abstract and col. 16, line 48 to col. 17, line 23). Furthermore, Jamtgaard, discloses the non-JavaScript enabled device 15 for sending web page or

Art Unit: 2157

URL request to a content provider and in response to receiving the URL request the application server executing JavaScript to generate a new information or translated information that can be rendered by the non-JavaScript enabled device 15. Hence, although Jamtgaard does not call it triggered event, one ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the URL request received by the application as being a triggering event, because as a result of receiving the URL request the application server initiates action (i.e., executing JavaScript). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the event triggered mechanism as taught by Wagner into Jamtgaard's system, because one advantage of using triggering event is that it permits certain predetermined computational activity or desired actions to be executed without the need for human or mechanical intervention.

As per claim 3, Wagner discloses the method of claim 2, executing at the application server the script includes executing at the application server the script in response to the triggering event (col. 16, line 48 to col. 17, line 23).

As per claim 4, Jamtgaard, discloses the method of claim 3, further comprising receiving at an application server a document including a script (see col. 8, lines 26-46).

As per claim 5, Jamtgaard, discloses the method of claim 4, further comprising replacing at the device old information (i.e., web page) with the new information (i.e., translated or converted information)(see col. 7, lines 31-47 and col. 8, lines 26-54).

As per claim 6, Jamtgaard discloses the method of claim 4, further comprising rendering visually the new information on a display of the device (see col. 9, lines 40-47).

As per claim 8, Wagner discloses the method of claim 4, wherein the triggering event is entry of user supplied information at the device (col. 16, line 48 to col. 17, line 23).

As per claim 12, Jamtgaard discloses substantial features of the claimed invention, invention as discussed above with respect to claim 10, including receiving at the server 12 a web page request/URL request from a non-JavaScript enabled device 15 executing JavaScript and returning translated web page to the device 15.

Jamtgaard, is silent regarding: receiving from a device an indication of triggering event. Nonetheless detecting/receiving a triggering event from a device is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to Jamtgaard's system as evidenced by Wagner. Wagner discloses a method for detecting or receiving a triggering event and determining whether an action should be generated and if so processing the detected triggering event (see abstract and col. 16, line 48 to col. 17, line 23). Furthermore, Jamtgaard discloses the non-JavaScript enabled device 15 for sending web page or URL request to a content provider and in response to receiving the URL request the translation server executing JavaScript to generate an information that can be rendered by the non-JavaScript enabled device 15. Hence, although Jamtgaard does not call it triggered event, one ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the URL

request received by the application as being a triggering event, because as a result of receiving the URL request the application server initiates action (i.e., executing JavaScript). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the event triggered mechanism as taught by Wagner into Jamtgaard's system, because one advantage of using triggering event is that it permits certain predetermined computational activity or desired actions to be executed without the need for human or mechanical intervention.

As per claim 13, Wagner discloses the apparatus of claim 12, executing at the application server the script includes executing at the application server the script in response to the triggering event (col. 16, line 48 to col. 17, line 23).

As per claim 14, Wagner discloses the method of claim 13, wherein the triggering event is entry of user supplied information at the device (col. 16, line 48 to col. 17, line 23).

7. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jamtgaard and Wagner as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view Wolfe et al., U.S Patent No. 6,507,817[herein after Wolfe].

As claim 7, although Jamtgaard and Wagner disclose substantial features of the claimed invention including executing at an application server a script in response of receiving a triggering event, sending new information (i.e. translated information) to a device and rendering visually the new information on a display of the device.

Jamtgaard and Wagner, are silent regarding:

audibly rendering the new information at the device.

Nonetheless, generating or rendering the new information on a display of the device via visual display, pop-up window, or an audible sound is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system of Jamtgaard and Wagner as evidenced by Wolfe. Wolfe, in analogous art discloses a system for dynamically transcoding or translating a document to generate translated information or new information and audibly rendering the new information at a device (i.e., skinny device 18) based on the capability of the device. Furthermore, although Jamtgaard and Wagner teach rendering or displaying the new information visually on a display of the device, audibly rendering the new information at the device would be beneficial to the system of Jamtgaard and Wagner because it enables a user of device 15 with limited capability to retrieve information content at a service provider and audibly render such information at the device as suggested by Wolfe. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Wolfe into the system of Jamtgaard and Wagner such that text-based information contents can be audibly rendered at a client device with limited capability.

8. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jamtgaard and Wagner as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view of Tso U.S. Patent No. 6,421,733 [hereinafter Tso].

As claim 9, although Jamtgaard and Wagner disclose substantial features of the claimed invention including executing at an application server a script in response of

Art Unit: 2157

receiving a triggering event, sending new information (i.e. translated information) to a device and rendering visually the new information on a display of the device.

Jamtgaard and Wagner, are silent regarding:

generating a display of the device based upon the new information a pop-up window requesting additional information from the user.

Nonetheless, generating or rendering the new information on a display of the device via pop-up window, or an audible sound is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system of Jamtgaard and Wagner as evidenced by Tso. Tso, in analogous art discloses a system for dynamically transcoding document and sending the document to a device, including generating a display of the device a pop-up window based upon the new information, the pop-up window requesting additional information from the user (see fig. 4 and col. 11, lines 29-49). Furthermore, although Jamtgaard and Wagner teach rendering or displaying the new information visually on a display of the device, rendering the new information as pop-up window would be beneficial to the system Jamtgaard and Wagner because pop-up enables the user to provide more information or to change user preference as suggested by Tso. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Tso into the system of Jamtgaard and Wagner in order the new information to be immediately displayed to the user in a pop-up window, because pop-up windows advantageously cover only small portion of the full active display screen.

***Conclusion***

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

a) Hemphill et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,167,448. Provides management event notification system using event notification message written using a markup language, including a management server that executes code to perform desired action in response to receiving an event.

b) Bakshi et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,345,300. Provides a method of detecting user-controlled parameter from a client device, wherein the responsive request includes a query mechanism to elicit more information from the client device.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Salad E Abdullahi whose telephone number is 703-308-8441. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 5:00. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on 703-308-7562. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

11. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should

Application/Control Number: 09/765,080

Page 11

Art Unit: 2157

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

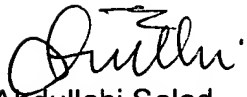
Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Box AF

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, DC 20231

or faxed to: (703) (872-9306).



Abdullahi Salad  
Examiner AU 2157  
4/21/2004